

HONOLULU HIGH CAPACITY TRANSIT CORRIDOR PROJECT
SURVEYED PROPERTY CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER

TMK: 99002004

Historic Status: **Agreed Eligible**

Portion of Alignment: **Airport Portion**

Resource Name/Historic Name: **Makalapa Navy Housing**

Sector: **36 Pearl Harbor Naval Base
Station Sector**

Location: **Kamehameha Hwy. between Radford & Halawa Drives**

Owner: **U.S. Navy**

Station Block: **Pearl Harbor Naval Base Station**

Date-Original: **ca. 1941**

Source: **Navy database**

Present Use/Historic Use: **Military**

Architectural Description:

There are 14 types (and minor variations within several types) of single-family and duplex homes, ranging in size from 1748 to 3602 s.f., among the 89 residential buildings (97 units) at Makalapa. Remodeling has created further variety, but typical characteristics of houses include two-stories, asphalt-shingled hip roofs with 3'-wide eaves, concrete brick and/or horizontal board-drop siding, entry porches, pent roofs or concrete ledges over first-floor windows, wood-sash windows (double-hung, sliding, and hopper), plywood interior walls, and canec ceilings. Carports are incorporated into 14 houses, but detached carports are the norm.

Integrity:

The neighborhood has high integrity in all aspects, although a few detracting features and additions have been made to some houses. Current revitalization programs to upgrade the units and bring them up to modern housing standards are being undertaken in a historically sensitive manner.

Significance

This housing area is significant under several National Register criteria: under Criterion A for its association with the build up of officers' housing just prior to World War II; under Criterion B for its association with Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet (CINCPACFLT), who lived in the neighborhood for most of the war; and under Criterion C, both for its association with the firm of master architect C.W. Dickey, designer of the houses and the neighborhood, and as an example of military residential planning in Hawaii, which followed the "Garden City" concept prevalent at the time. In 1939 the Navy purchased the Makalapa Crater land and designated the site for officers' quarters, complete with recreational facilities, overlooking the naval base. Admiral Nimitz lived at 37 Makalapa Drive, at the highest point of the crater rim. He and the other officers were within walking distance of the CINCPACFLT administration buildings. The houses, mostly completed in 1941, were constructed of pre-fabricated components and represent an early use of



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TMK: 99002004

Historic Status: **Evaluated Eligible**

Portion of Alignment: **Airport Portion**

Resource Name/Historic Name: **Little Makalapa Navy Housing**

Sector: **36 Pearl Harbor Naval Base
Station Sector**

Location: **Kamehameha Hwy & Tarawa Dr/Palmyra Dr**

Owner: **U. S. Navy**

Station Block: **Pearl Harbor Naval Base Station**

Date-Original: **1941**

Source: **Navy database**

Present Use/Historic Use: **Military**

Architectural Description:

The fifteen duplexes appear very uniform in design, although there are 2- and 3-bedroom types. The buildings contain either 2960 or 3664 s.f. These two-story buildings on concrete slab foundations have hip roofs, drop siding (first floor) and tongue-and-groove siding (second floor), double-hung or sliding windows, and an attached carport on each side.

Integrity:

Minor non-original elements include A/C units in windows, replacement cabinet doors and flooring, and remodeled bathrooms. In 1998 these units were considered to be in poor condition, but in recent years revitalization programs have been undertaken to bring them up to current codes in accord with the Secretary of the Interior's standards of rehabilitation. Overall, they retain high integrity.

Significance:

This area is significant under Criterion A for its association with the build up of civilian housing just prior to World War II, as well as under Criterion C for its association with a master architect, C.W. Dickey, and as an example of military residential planning that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a period of construction. In 1939 the Navy purchased land surrounding Makalapa Crater for officers' and civilian housing. On a knoll southeast of the crater C.W. Dickey's firm designed, and Contractors Pacific Naval Air Bases (CPNAB) built, fifteen duplexes for civilians who were associated with Pearl Harbor Naval Base. The well-spaced layout of the duplexes on a circular drive exemplifies the Garden City concept for neighborhoods, prevalent in that period. The architecture reflects the need for rapid construction: the use of prefabricated sections and plywood interior walls exemplify the construction methods and materials used in response to the urgent need for housing close to the base.



